Amnsemente.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Nature BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-The Wrong Mr. Wright. CASINO-8:10-The Whirl of the Town.
DALY 8-9:15-The Circus Girl.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Secret Service.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:20-A Southern Ro-

Mance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S.A Contented Woman.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S.A Contented Woman.

HABLEM OPERA HOUSE—S.15—Captain Impudence.

HOTTS THEATRE—S.30—A Backelor's Honeymoon.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S15—The Girl from

KNICKERBOCKER-\$:15-in Town. ROSTER & HIAL'S 7:30-Variety and Promenade Con-

LYCEUM THEATRE-S-Change Alley Concert-S-Grand Pireworks.

MANHATTAN 8:15 What Happened to Jones.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S 12:30 to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performances.

PLEASURE PALACE—1:20 - 130 Vaudeville.

WEER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—S Burlesque—The

Gled Hand. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:15-Shall We Porgive Her?

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New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Government in India has informed the Ameer that the military movements in his territory are intended solely to punish the Muliah of Haddah. — Queen Victoria has writen to the Lord Lieutenant expressing her satisfaction over the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland. — The Trades Union Congress at Birmingham, by a large majority, adopted a resolution opposing employment of children. — The trial of fraudulent bankrupts at Como was finished; Signor Luraghi was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and twenty others were found guilty. — The new customs tariff of Cuba was made public.

DOMESTIC.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt

twenty others were found guilty. The new customs tariff of Cuba was made public.

DOMESTIC.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt returned from his visit of inspection to the North Atlantic fleet and expressed great satisfaction with the performances of the warships.

Dr. Guiteras reported that there were a few cases of undoubted yellow fever in Ocean Springs, Miss. The miners' convention in Columbus. Ohio, again adjourned without reaching a vote on the plan for settling the strike. The Gold Democratic State Convention in Ohio nominated Julius Dexter, of Cincinnati, fof Governor, and adopted a platform favoring sound money and Civil Service reform and denouncing the Dingley Tariff law. Governor Hastings and the other members of the commission having charge of the erection of Pennsylvania's new State capitol came into conflict over plans; the Governor probably will resign from the commission.

George Smith, a wealthy resident of Churchville, N. Y., near Rochester, was robbed and sandbagged, and his wife was shot by burgars.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Calls for a meeting wille, N. Y., near Rochester, was product sandbagged, and his wife was shot by burglars. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Calls for a meeting of the Republican State Committee to name a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and for the Democratic and Republican City conventions were issued; it is understood that the Citizens Union will not name candidates for Controller and President of the Council till after the Republicans have made nominations. — The big bucket-shop firm of J. R. Willard & Co., having branches in Washington, Philadelphia and Buffalo, made an assignment, apparently leaving large liabilities to custom-apparently leaving large liabilities to custom-ers. — William Higbie, a negro, was arrested on suspicion of having planned to rob the Church of St. Edward the Martyr and its rector, the Rev. E. W. Neil, by whom he was employed. — New-York lost and won in the double baseball game with Pittsburg, and Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati. — Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Salabar, Maurice, La Goleta, Tremargo, Tobias, Joe Miller. — Stocks were strong and active.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87; lowest, 72; average, 79%.

The New-Jersey and Brooklyn editions of The Tribune are sent to press simultaneously with the local city edition and contain

all the news of the latter. Travellers can have The Tribune warded to them (the address changed as Woodruff's and Mr. Willis's own recent utteroften as desired) at the regular rates, \$1 ances, and the impression that Mr. Attechniy per month in the United States, \$1 78 per month abroad.

"IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS."

There is no danger that the government of Greater New-York will fall into the hands of "irresponsible persons." Messrs, Quigg, Gruber and Glbbs are unnecessarily alarmed on that point. "Irresponsible persons" have been doing a good deal of talking lately, and their talk has been with a mischievous purpose, but it is well enough to remember that the mass of voters have taken no part in the small hubbub about organizations, nominations and candidates. They are not in it yet. On the one hand have been some fresh young persons, undoubtedly anxious to do something worth while for the general good without knowing exactly how to go to work about it. Their zeal is commendable but their methods crude. One of their mistakes is in believing that everything-absolutely everything-was going wrong until they took hold, and will grow worse unless they are put in command of the entire situation. Another mistake is in distrusting everybody who does not agree with them, not only as to the end they have in view, but in the means they propose for its accomplishment. They have thought it more important to assert themselves than to enlarge their influence by argument and persuasion and make friends to their cause. Being inexperienced themselves, they are suspicious of everybody who has had any political experience, and more anxious to repel their association than accept their aid.

ticians-comparatively few in number-who apprehend danger to their calling from the zeal of the reformers, and who have plans of their own which the young persons are bent on defeating even if they have to shipwreck their own high purposes to do it. These two small groups of active and aggressive forces have been doing the talking and making the noise while the great body of voters have just looked on and listened without excitement and with little more than languid interest. It is not unlikely, how- ply means the extinction of the independent ever, that the small hubbub may have served a sovereignty of Greece and the addition of angood purpose. The discussion has cleared the air and prepared the way for wise, prudent, deliberate and concerted action when the time comes. Behind the wrangling is the great body of voters, with what Mr. Quigg rightly calls the coercive force of public opinion.

From present appearances Mr. Seth Low will be the candidate of all the anti-Tammany organizations of any standing or repute. gentleman has been subjected for the last four months to as trying an ordeal as ever was encountered by a candidate for public office. During all this time he has been practically the only candidate in the field, and consequently the target for criticism and abuse from all quarters. That he has passed it successfully is evidenced, we believe, by the fact that he is stronger to-day than when he was first named ner. for the office. That the opposition to him has not been able in all this time to bring forward a rival candidate of position and influence who would consent to stand is sufficient testimony to this. It may also be said that his own attitude and bearing toward both friends and opponents during this trying time have furnished public man more in danger from the hero-wor- Greece, but it is doing it at a bad time and Altogether the outlook for Republican success

ship of too ardent admirers and the impatient zeal of fool friends. It must be counted as greatly to the credit of his sound sense and level-headed judgment that he was able to restrain the impatience and curb the zeal of the well-meaning but hot-headed young persons who were so bent on nominating him out of hand upon the spur of the moment three or four months ago.

It would have been wiser, perhaps, if the Citthe same. The nomination of Mr. Low was forcordained from the outset. Nor can there be much doubt that the Republican organization unless its leaders mean deliberately to throw into the hands of Tammany the Greater New-York which they themselves created-will follow suit. To have nominated Mr. Low last June would have been ridiculous. Since that time the Citizens Union, by judicious and welldirected effort, for which it deserves the highest praise, has made it appear that he is the choice of a sufficient number of voters to justify his formal nomination. It is simply silly for the organization Republicans to talk about the Low movement as the work of "irresponsible persons"; as though political responsibility could be lodged nowhere except in a small coterie of professional politicians who happen to be in possession of the party machine. The Quiggs. Grubers and Gibbses are assuming altogether too much responsibility. The mass of Republican voters will have something to say in this matter. And they will not permit this little gang of self-sufficient incapables to throw Greater New-York into the hands of Tammany.

A BID FOR HELP.

"Come, walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly." We do not know if the spider wore walstcoats of elephant-breath doeskin, but tradition has it that all innocent flies who were induced to enter that parlor stowed themselves away under whatever waistcoats that spider affected. We do not know if the spider was engaged in insect politics, but, if so, it is likely that he saw that the files were being attracted from his neighborhood by some wicked fly-catcher who displayed a peculiarly pleasant sweet for their delectation. Naturally, he would seek to draw them back by telling them that the candy man did not keep their particular variety of confection because he had any leve for it, but just because he knew they had, and he wanted to gather them into his cage. He would tell them that his web was not "necessarily" spread for their destruction, and that they should come over and nourish him, so that he might go forth in strength and potency to bite the flytrap man. No doubt that spider had most benevolent intentions as he strove to keep the files from following after false political gods.

Our versatile and entertaining Lieuten int-Governor is by no means a spider, and everybody knows that he would not-nay, could notharm a fly. There are no cobwebs on him, and, though bright-colored, he is not venomous. Nevertheless, we are reminded of the attempts of the lonely spider to draw a crowd by the evident sorrow of the Lieutenant-Governor over the tendency of the Low Republicans of Brooklyn to stream into the camp of the wicked Worth, who in spite of all his wickedness was a little time ago as much loved for his gift of Lieutenant-Gubernatorial lollipop as he is now distrusted for his distribution of Low sugar plums. Mr. Woodruff is really pathetic in his assurance to Mr. Low's friends that they do not need to support Mr. Worth but may as well help him and Mr. Willis in their fight for the control of Kings County. He says: "Should "Mr. Willis control the County Convention and the various Assembly district conventions, the delegates chosen would not necessarily be "against Seth Low."

That is comforting so far as it goes. But in the face of Mr. Quigg's repeated declarations that only an insignificant minority of the Kings County delegates would be for Mr. Low, and his solemn certainty that the organization, to preserve friendship with which Mr. Woodruff has broken with Mr. Worth, would be unalterably opposed to Mr. Low; in view also of Mr. prefers Tammany to Mr. Low, it will, we tear, require more than the mere statement that a Willis victory is not "necessarily" a Low defeat to turn the tide of Brooklyn opinion. The people who are inclined to be with Mr. Worth, not necessarily because they love him, but because he is wise enough to work for what they want, are not going it blind. They have an object in view, and are more likely to work with those who actively seek the same end than with those who are not "necessarily" opposed to it. If Mr. Woodruff wants to get the help of the Low people to retain his prestige in Kings County he had better be a little more positive in his

THE SETTLEMENT IN GREECE.

Diplomatic dealings in Europe seem largely to be a choice of evils. Such is especially the case when the great Powers are disposing the affairs of some smaller one. The case of Greece furnishes an apt example. The great Powers have not allowed the late belligerents to settle affairs between themselves. They have insisted upon interfering and overruling. And they appear to have done so with a view chiefly to their own gain. A settlement is said to have been finally decided upon which will inevitably be regarded as oppressive to Greece. The only comforting consideration is that it might have been much worse. The least of several evils has been chosen. As stated in diplomatic phrases, an International Commission, representing the six Powers, is to assume control of the revenues with which Greece will guarantee On the other hand are the professional poli- the repayment of the Turkish indemnity to those who advance it for her, and also the interest on her old loans. Whether that means the entire revenues of Greece or only such portion thereof as she may voluntarily designate for the purpose is not yet made clear. The presumption is that the latter is the case. If so, the arrangement is far more nearly equitable than most such settlements are, though not wholly commendable, as will presently be seen. But if the former be the case it sim-

other Poland to the map of Europe. Assuming the more favorable interpretation to be correct, Greece is to pay over a certain part of her revenues to the Commission, and it is to apportion the sum between the subscribers to the new and old loans. The latter point is the one distasteful to Greece. She some years ago arbitrarily "scaled down" a large proportion of the interest on her bonds. Bluntly expressed, she committed repudiation. The present scheme, if executed will compel her to pay the defaulted obligations in full. It is Germany's scheme, the bulk of the bonds being held in that empire. Abstractly, there is no injustice in requiring Greece to fulfil her obligations houestly. Practically, the work is to be done in a peculiarly unfortunate man-If the Powers deemed it right to take action against the repudiating Government and to compel it to pay in full they should have done so at the time of the repudiation. But they did not. They let years pass. They waited until Greece was in desperate straits. beaten by Turkey in war and in danger of spollation. Then they took advantage of her distress. That may be dealing out justice to

ing. The less of two evils has been chosen. Whether it is a victory for British or for German diplomacy is an open question not of prime importance. There is reported to be much dissatisfaction in England, on the ground izens Union had postponed final action for a that it is a German victory. Germany, it is few days. It would have disarmed criticism true, has contended that Greece must be comto some extent. The result would have been pelled to pay the defaulted obligations; and on that point she has won. On the other hand, Great Britain has contended that Thessaly must be at once restored to Greece and evacuated by the Turks; and on that point she has won. In dignity and importance politically in the Union that view of the case "honors are easy." The of States. terms, moreover, have been formulated by Lord Salisbury, and he will have the nominal credit of effecting the settlement. What further action will be taken before the Eastern question is finally settled is yet to be seen. At present there is small ground for fear that Great Britain will come out second best. Prince Bismarck is a cordial hater of John Bull. But he sees clearly that the latter is a full match for Germany. He would have Germany form, if possible, a Continental league against Great Britain. Under the present direction of German affairs, however, he is absolutely certain that will not be done, but that Germany will merely irritate Great Britain, and probably one day be made to repent having done so. That may be a pessimistic view to take of the case. But the experience of the Powers which in late years have measured diplomatic strength with Great Britain does not afford much ground for optimism.

HEALTH BOARD TESTIMONY.

Among the causes which are to receive credit for the growth of this city to and beyond the two million mark must be reckoned the improved sanitary conditions brought about by the present administration and the consequent reduction of the death rate. For the first eight months of the present year the death rate has been only 20.2 to the thousand. That is much lower than ever before, and it means a considerable gain to the population of the city. It means, in round numbers, 14,200 fewer deaths in the city this year than there would be under conditions prevailing five years ago; a gain of 14,200, therefore, in population.

It may be that a mild winter and a cool sum mer have made this year somewhat more salubrious than last year was, and that some of the credit for the smaller death roll should be given to the weather. But only a small part of the credit can justly be thus bestowed. The steady lowering of the death rate year by year unerringly indicates other than adventitious causes. In 1893 it was 27.3 to the thousand. That perhaps was exceptionally high. In 1894 it was 24.4 and in 1895 24.5, which were regarded as about normal. But in 1896 it was reduced to 23.5, and now, in 1897, to 20.2. Granting that climatic conditions have made this last exceptionally low, the fact remains that there has been a steady lowering of the death rate ever since the establishment of the present system of sanitary administration.

The population of this city is thousands greater to-day than it would be had the old system remained in vogue. Thousands of lives saved, thousands of families preserved from bereavement, are among the fruits of intelligent, honest progressive municipal government. They are an unanswerable protest against any attempt, in any form, to check the good work or to turn back the wheels of progress.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

To-morrow will virtually see the beginning of the National political canvass of 1897; for on that day the Republican leaders in Ohio will formally open their State campaign, and the broad lines will doubtless be laid down which, with minor variations here and there, will govern the contests to be fought in the few "off year" States which hold elections of importance next November. According to long-established statesman who for more than a generation has maintained an unbroken leadership in Ohto polities, and who still exercises that commanding influence in Republican councils to which years of party service and fulness of party honors so eminently entitle him. In defining and emphasizing the issues of the State canvass Secretary Sherman is to have the assistance of Ohio's two United States Senators, Messrs, Foraker and Hanna; of her Governor, Mr. Bushnell; of an ex-Governor and ex-Secretary of the Treasury. Charles Foster, and of a cluster of other Ohio Republican leaders of character and importance.

The active participation of so many conspicuous National figures in an "off year" State campaign may seem at first sight somewhat surprising. Yet the zeal and interest lavished upon the approaching canvass are entirely appropriate and logical. In no other State in the Union is the McKinley Administration so direct ly on trial. In no other of the Eastern or Central States in which elections are to be held this fall has the vital issue on which the Republican party triumphed a year ago been so directly and pointedly revived by the Democratic opposition. Unmistakably involving the indorsement or repudiation of the Administration and its policies, and daugling before the contending parties the tempting prize of a seat and vote in the United States Senate, the contest in Ohio this fall is peculiarly National in scope and charinterest of the approaching general elections may not unreasonably be said to turn. The conditions under which the Republican

managers begin this formal campaign are of the most hopeful kind. Ohio has a record for fickleness in odd political years which might easily have encouraged apprehensions of a decided Republican reverse this fall. Evidently some belief in the recurrence of these outbreaks of popular caprice inspired and prompted the silver leaders who in June last, with a surprising show of party enthusiasm nominated a silver ticket at Columbus and adopted a platform which subordinated all other issues to that on which the Boy Orator of Nebraska lost the State a year ago. But the Co'umbus convention had met and dispersed before the country had fully passed from under the chadow of business uncertainty and lingering hard times. There was still no certainty of the cuactment of the Dingley Tariff bill, and wheat and corn values had not yet started on their phenomenal upward course. In the ten weeks, however, since the Democratic managers launched their free coinage canvass, the voice of the calamity orator has been effectually stilled. Silver inflation has lost its virtue as a political rallying cry. The formidable free coinage alliance of 1806 fell to pieces of its own dead weight and could not be remoulded or revitalized. The Populist party, under "General" Coxey's leadership, put a separate State ticket in the field, and the Sound Money Democracy flatly refused to give its assistance to elect free coinage candidates for either State offices or the Legislature. Recently the despairing Democratic managers have shown signs of a willingness to abandon the Columbus platform and push entirely local issues to the front; but the genuine inflation and fiat sentiment of the rank and file of the party has given even this heroic experiment an air of hazardous expediency.

in a bad fashion. It is making Bashi-bazouks in Ohlo was rever more promising than it is the debt-collectors of Christian Europe. Never- now; and the senior United States Senator is theless, even that is better than having Thes- perhaps fully justified in declaring as he did on and, as some cynic might say, learn how heavy saly reannexed to Turkey, or indefinitely occu- Wednesday at Washington that the wave of pied by Turkish troops; so let there be rejoic- prosperity which has recently swept over the Buckeye State has left the Democratic opposition beached and stranded, without available party capital or means to restore its credit with a disabused and instructed public. It is encouraging to note, however, that the campaign which is to begin to-morrow will be pressed with as much vigor as if Republican fortunes were really seriously endangered. For no effort should be spared to give Ohio's verdict on the first year's work of the new Administration an impressiveness commensurate with her own

THE BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS.

While Labor Day was being variously celebrated in this country, largely, it must be confessed, in ways of no interest nor significance to workingmen, one of the most important incidents of the year in the industrial world had its beginning. This was the thirtieth annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, the largest and most powerful labor organization in the world. Founded by George Odger, a London shoemaker, it has made constant growth, and effected, or materially assisted in effecting, most of the great industrial reforms of the last quarter of a century. It has not been without its serious dangers. Perhaps the worst was that of a few years ago, when Socialist demagegues of the Burns and Hardie type, and professional agitators who live in idleness on the earnings of their mistaken followers, attempted to capture it and nearly succeeded. That danger is now past. Two years ago the "Trades Councils" were excluded from the Congress, and it was decreed that no one should be admitted as a delegate who was not either actually working at a trade or was a permanent paid employe of a trade union. That rules out Messrs. John Burns, Keir Hardie, "Tom" Mann and all such men, and makes the Congress representative of real workingmen. This change has reduced its numbers somewhat. In 1891 it had 552 delegates, representing 1,302,855 members. This year there are only 390 delegates, representing 1,250,000 members. But the change has made the Congress more truly representative and far more effective for good.

The thirty years of the Congress's history have been marked with noteworthy progress in industrial affairs, in which the Congress has tself played a leading part. When Odger began to organize it, trades-unionism was still regarded as unlawful. Not, indeed, until 1875 was full freedom of organization and meeting granted to workingmen. There was then no such thing as compensation for injuries. The very fact that the injured man was a workingman debarred him from obtaining indemnity. It is an interesting coincidence that the present Congress should meet just after the adoption by a Conservative Government of a strong and sweeping law providing for such compensation on a generous scale. The Factory acts, the Truck acts. the Mining acts and the Plimsoll acts for the longress, and largely because of its efforts. Nor is its present programme unworthy of its past achievements. The eight-hour working day has first place, followed by electoral reform, poor law amendment, revision of the scheme of taxation and further amendments of the Factory acts, besides a host of minor proposals which will probably not get beyond the stage of academic discussion. Some of these latter are distinctly Socialist in tone, calling for the nationalization of land and all industries. These are relics of the great Socialist outbreak in the Congress of three years ago, and are to be looked for now every year, but are not to be regarded seriously.

To some American agitators the methods of the Congress must seem hopelessly slow and old-fogyish. Yet they are worthy of study, for, as already observed, they have proved themselves to be uncommonly effective. Conservacustom the task of "striking a keynote" for the tive as they are, they have done more for the interests of workingmen, and have done it more expeditiously, than any other in the world. As stated, all delegates must be actual workingmen. After the exercises of the opening day no one not a delegate is permitted to take part in the proceedings of the Congress. No resolution will be accepted for consideration by the Congress which has not been submitted at least six weeks, and no amendments which have not been submitted two weeks in advance of the meeting. No delegate can offer any resolution unless specially authorized to do so by the union he represents. And when all resolutions are in, six weeks before the meeting, the Parliamentary Committee determines the order in which they are to be brought before the Congress. This Parliamentary Committee is the agency through which the real work of the Congress is done. When the Congress has finally adopted a cer tain resolution the committee takes it in hand, brings it to the notice of members of Parliament, and "lobbies"-in a perfectly legitimate way-for its enactment. But the committee takes no such notice of any such resolution until it has been adopted, not merely once, but three times by the Congress. That is to say a resolution must be presented six weeks before the Congress meets, and then be adopted three times successively by the Congress before any real attempt is made to secure favorable government action upon it. That is deliberation. surely. It leaves little chance for sensational and ill-considered action. But it has in pracacter, and on its conduct and outcome the chief | tical experience been a most successful method. and it is earnestly to be commended as an example to those impatient spirits who, "expecting all things in an hour," are making far less satisfactory progress.

Mr. Quigg offers to bet "a horse against a fencerall" that Low will not carry ten of the Republican district primaries. He may be right about it, but where did he get his horse and what on earth does he want of a fence-

Now is the time for a thorough investigation by the British Admiralty of cannibalism in the British Navy. "The Northampton Mercury" is responsible for the disclosure of this horrible practice, for it says that "the battle-ship Royal Sovereign took on board a further detachment "of marine artillerymen and other rations," It will be good news for the South Sea Islanders that the royal artillerymen are really good enough for rations in the British Navy

The performance of the St. Louis may modestly be regarded as an indication that shipbuilding is not altogether a lost art in Yankeeland.

That large and capacious mare's nest which has just been discovered, containing a revision of the French Constitution and the appointment of a "Consul for Life," need cause the judicious observer no concern. There has been talk of revising the French Constitution about a thousand and one time: since that document was first adopted, but there has been no revolution yet, nor is one to be seen with even the strongest spyglass.

Free-silver delusions and rhetorical vanity notwithstanding, Mr. Bryan's conduct in the Santa Fé railroad wreck was that of a brave man and a modest one.

Labor Day shapes itself into a day of sports and pastimes, which is a wholesome and in-

spiriting use to make of it. For one journey of ENGLAND AND THE PANAMA CANAL the sun toil may thus forget its burdens are those of play and how pleasant life taight be if it were not for its occasional recreations.

From the energy and frequency with which Democratic and Populist orators "call God to witness," it might be inferred that they were on terms of mutual confidence and easy familiarity with the Deity. But from what Congressman 'Champ" Clark, of Missouri, says, we conclude there has lately been a falling out. "If God Alneighty had not caused a crop failure abroad." says the eloquent and impassioned "Champ." there wouldn't be enough Republicans in the next House to count." It is due then to an "unscrupulous Providence" that we are not to enjoy the blessing of an overwhelming Democratic majority in the next Congress.

It is pleasant to have it officially denied that the Spanish Prime Minister said he would prefer war with the United States to intervention by this country in Cuba, but it really was not necessary. Nobody of importance ever believed he

The imported Germans and the native-born of their species number in New-York a little more than six hundred thousand, and of these about one hundred thousand are voters. That is very near one-fifth of the entire voting population, and it is a force to be reckoned with. On some questions of municipal administration they are substantially united; on others they differ like the rest of the world, but they are in the main in favor of good government, and Tammany is not likely to take much benefit from their suffrages. It will battle for their votes with all its power, and will find in the end that it doesn't

Only 150 Anarchists assembled to bid Most farewell, but they showed their stalwart quality by drinking forty kegs of beer. It was a generous irrigation, and Most's share ought to last him till he gets to Buffalo.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Isaac W. Avery, who died the other day in Atlanta, Ga., from the effects of a fall, was at one time Editor of "The Atlanta Constitution," and was a commissioner to Mexico and the South American Republics for the Cotton States and In-ternational Exposition of 1886.

Switzerland has recently lost two prominent auhors. Dr. Jakob Burckhardt, the famous art hisorian, died at Basie on August 9. He was seveny-nine years old. On the same day Jakob Baech-old, the author of the Keller biography and the istorian of various periods of literature, died in urich. The latter was only forty-nine years old. John S. Chambers, who has served the city of

Trenton, N. J., at Sinking Fund Commissioner for hirty-two years without salary, has received the ompliment of having his portrait hung in the City The celebration of the twenty-five years' reign of

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway will begin in stockholm on September 17, and will continue for the days, ending with a great Scandinavian song estival, in which a choir of more than one thou-and singers will take part.

An actor is thus quoted in the Philadelphia Record": "There was a pathetic little incident at Mrs. John Drew's funeral on Sunday to which was a witness. It brought tears to my eyes, I was standing near the church door when I noticed a dressed woman trying to push her way feebly through the crowd. She was evidently very feebly through the crowd. She was evidently very old, and ner white hair and wrinkles showed that she must have been contemporaneous with Mrs. Drew. She carried in her hand a bunch of flowers that she must have picked herself. The sun had withered them, and even if fresh you might have bought them for 10 cents. When she found that she couldn't get in she turned to a man in the crowd who knew her and begged him to get in and put the flowers on Mrs. Drew's coffin. He did so, and the poor old woman's little tribute to her dead friend was placed with other and more costly flowers. I found out afterward that the old woman was Anna Cowell, once almost as prominent as Mrs. Drew, but now an inmate of the Forrest Home."

tories of Prince Bismarck, who is known to all visitors who have enjoyed the ex-Chancellor's hospitality in the Saxony forest retreat, is about to resign his place on account of old age. The Prince is extremely fond of Herr Lange, and regrets deephis coming retirement

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Wild horses have become so numerous in Northern Arizona that the Attorney-General has been asked if they may not be legally slaughtered.

An Anglomanian Ried -"Can that parror nglish," sked the shopper.
"He just can," said the dealer, with much enthu-asm. "He won't talk United States at all. When slasm. "He won't talk United States at all, you ask him if Polly wants a cracker he answer Polly wants a biscuit."—(Cincinnati Enquirer

A prize of \$30 is offered to the member of the freshman class of Amherst College, classical divi-sion, who gives evidence of the best preparation for the college. And a prize of \$300 is offered to the best-prepared member of the scientific division of the freshman class this fall.

Cotham People are so different here in Boston See how sad everybody looks.

Backbay-Naturally. How could they look otherwise when they think of the unfortunate people who cannot live in Boston?—(Boston Transcript,

We don't know that it will throw any light o the vexing problems of the day, but nevertheless ecord it as a fact that the famous "Moodus oises" have been heard again. These mysterious

Fenderson—Dear, dear! I'm so disappointed! They all started off so promisingly at the beginning of the play, and now almost every one of them has forgotten his lines.

Fogg—But it is not very strange that they should forget; you will notice that the programme says that ten years clapse between the first and second cets.
Fenderson-Ob. I didn't see that. Yes, that acounts for it. (Boston Transcript.

Dumas the elder was not in the habit of counting his money, but did once, leaving it on the mantel while he left the room for a few minutes. When

he returned and was giving some instructions to a servant ne mechanically counted the pieces ove again and found a louis missing. "Well," he said with a sigh, "considering that I never counted my money before, I can't say it pays." Ethel-Papa, does God tell you what to write in

our setmon?
Papa - Yes, my dear."
Ethel-Then why do you scratch out so much?
Papa (after a pause)—To please your mother

A criminal who has just died in prison in Madeid a great age confessed a short time before his death that he was one of the robbers who broke into the residence of the Countess de while she was absent in Paris suing the French republican papers for asserting the illegitimacy o the Empress, and stole money and jewelry valued at 50,000 posetas, about \$11,000.

A New Style of Swindle, "No," remarked the nan with flashy clothes; "there's no money in sell-n' gold bricks any more. I've got a better lay dan

dat."
"What is it?" "I'm goin' up to Alaska wit a valise full of wooden sandwiches."—(Washington Star.

"One day," says a Southern paper, "a farmer rode into a little country town in a State adjoining Louisiana and got into talk with some friends at a store where he had gone to make some purchases. 'Well, John,' said one, 'how are you getting along?' What, me? Oh, tolerably well-just the same, just like I always do. 'And all the neighbors out your way-how are

they getting along?" 'Well, they're just the same, too-just like I am. We never allow any difference out our way, you

'No? Well, how do you manage that?' ": Well, whenever we notice any fellow s ahead, you know, we just go to see him, and we stay with him until we eat him back."

"My boy," asked the old gentleman who had been watching him with interest for several minutes, "may I inquire what you are doing?"
"I'm pumping up my tires," replied the young cyclist with a feeling of pity for such ignorance.
"Ah! And what do you call that implement you are using, may I ask."
"It's a pump."
"No. my boy," responded the elderly party, patting him on the head. "It is not a pump. A pump is a thing that works by suction. It extracts. It empties. It does not fill. That thing you are using is a stuffer. Remember that, my boy. Stuffer, not pump."

nump."

And he patted the urchin once more on the head and walked away with his nose in the air.—(Chicago Tribune.

REPORTS THAT SHE HAS SECURED A COM-CESSION FROM COLOMBIA DIS-CREDITED.

Washington, Sept. 9.-The attention of Seffor Rengifo, the Colombian Charge d'Affaires in this city, was called to-day to reports that Colombia had granted a concession to England to complete the Panama Canal thus transferring that enter-prise from French to English hands. Senor Rengito said he had received no information from the Government on the subject, but, speaking from an extended acquaintance with canal affairs, he ex-pressed great doubt as to the accuracy of the reports, and pointed out a number of circumstances showing that it was impossible that such a concession to England or any other foreign Government and been granted. Only a few weeks ago Director. General Hutin of the Panama Canal Company was in Washington, and paid his respects to Senor Rengifo before returning to-Parls. M. Hutin spoke with the greatest satisfaction of the work being done by the French company, and gave no intima-tion that any transfer to English hands, much less to the English Government, was contemplated. All successful completion of the project on the present lines. Since then M. Hutin has gone to Paris, and other officials of the French company have gone to Colon to carry on the work. All of these are Frenchmen, George Belin being relieved from duty as director in charge at Colon by M. Boyer and M.

Frenchmen, George Belin being relieved from duty as director in charge at Colon by M. Boyer and M. Marie.

It appears that the original concession from Colombia was to a private French company, great care being taken that no special privileges should be given to any particular country, as that would be manifestly a violation of the Monroe Doctrine which the United States would not tolerate. For this reason the concession gave no rights to the French Government, and it was particularly stipulated that the canal for all time should remain neutral, and be open to the ships of all nations, without preference or discrimination. When Director-General Hutin was here recently he said that about three thousand men were at work, and it was intended to increase this force largely.

Under these circumstances it is pointed out by officials conversant with the status of the canal that no concession could be granted to a foreign Government, either by Colombia or by the French company, as the latter is expressly prohibited from granting advantages to any particular nation, and Colombia has already transferred her interests to the French company is enlisting private capital in the enterprise wherever it can secure it, either in England, the United States, France or any other country. This is regarded as without significance.

At the State Department no information has been received from the security of the security of the consular officers at Panama that

any other country. This is regarded as without sig-nificance. At the State Department no information has been received from the consular officers at Panama that any change in the canal concessions has occurred, Secretary Sherman said that, while he had no official information on the subject, he was con-vinced that there was no truth in the report that Great Britain had undertaken to complete the Pan-ama Canal, "England has no desire to embark in such an undertaking," he said, "and has no such intention. Individual subjects of that country have interested themselves in vast enterprises in all

AFRICAN LABORERS TO BE SENT HOME

Colon, Colombia, via Gaiveston, Tex., Sept. 9 .-The authorities recently decided to send back the African laborers imported to work along the line of the Panama Canal, and they will return to Africa by the steamer Holyrood, which is momen-

Africa by the steamer Holyrood, which is monetarily expected.

After the epidemic of berl-berl broke out among them they gave such serious trouble by refusing to work, demanding wages without work and committing other offences that the Government was obliged to send troops to quell the disturbance. Order is now restored.

OVER \$140,000,000 PAID FOR PENSIONS. Washington, Sept. 9.- The annual report of the

Auditor for the Interior Department shows that the amount paid for pensions in the last year was 149,477,637. The payments on pension account for the fiscal year 1896 were \$138,722,127; for the fiscal year 1895, \$140,538,541; for 1894, \$137,119,551, and for 1896, \$134,552,214. The cost of the service last year was \$1,99 per \$1,000; for 1896, \$4 07; for 1895, \$4; for 1894, \$3.77, and for 1885, \$3.25.

PRAISE FOR THE MONETARY COMMISSION. Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Gage said to-day that the commission appointed yesterday by Chairman Hanna of the Indianapolis Convention was a splendid one, and he hoped it would accomplish something in its attempt to bring about a revision of the currency laws.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Washington, Sept. 9.-Paymaster J. B. Redfield has been ordered to League Island, and also as paymaster of the Richmond, the Columbia and he Minneapolis.

Passed Assistant Engineer O. W. Koesler is detached from the Ericsson and ordered to the Co-lumbian iron Works.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull is relieved from duty at League Island with the Richmond, the Columbia and the Minneapolis.

A BIG HUNTING PARTY.

Yellowstone Lake, Wyo., Sept. 9.-Dr. W. Seward Webb, of New-York, and a party of New-Yorkers, including his two brothers, have arrived here en oute to the Jackson Hole country, on a month's hunting trip. There they will be met by General Coppinger, Sir Rose Price, of London, and a number of Army men. The combined party will be the largest hunting party ever seen in this section of the country, comprising about one hundred men. They will have two hundred mules and horses on which

MASCAGNUS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE DENIED Rome. Sept. 2.-The rumor of the attempted suicide of Pietro Mascagni, the composer of "Cavthe "Gazetta Dell Emilia," of Bologna, published under the fullest reserve, is officially denied at the offices of the Ministry of Fine Arts here, which department of the Government made an inquiry into the reports.

J. J. ASTOR MAY BRING SUIT.

It is possible that John Jacob Aster will sue the owners of the steamboat Marry Powell to recover damages for the sinking of his electric launch Corcyra, Mr. Astor's launch was struck and sunk in the North River by the Mary Powell on Wednesday. Mr. Astor alleges that the steamer was at fault, and the following advertisement appeared in the papers yesterday:

Will the passengers on the steamer Mary Powell who vitnessed the sinking of the electric launch Coreyra yea-erday kindly communicate with No. 28 West Twenty-

This number is that of the offices of the Astor es tate. The Coreyra was one of the launches belonging to Mr. Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal. Mr. Astor re-turned from Newport on Wednesday on his yacht. He was taken ashore on the launch, which, on tirned from Newport on Wednesday on his yacut. He was taken ashore on the launch, which, on the return trip, was run into and sunk. At the offices of the Astor estate it was said that the matter was being investigated; but whether suit was to be instituted or not, had no yet been decided.

PUNERAL OF BENJAMIN BREWSTER.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 9.-The funeral of Ben-Jamin Brewster was held on Tuesday at Scrooby, Jamin Brewster was held on Tuesday at Scrooby, his country home. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, and the Rev. John Rose, of Cazenovia, officiated. The pailbearers were J. D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, R. Ceble, president of the Rock Island Rallroad Company: H. H. Porter, of Chicago; C. A. Griscom, Roswell P. Flower, Charles S. Fairchild, Walter Jenning, Charles A. Peabody, William Burr, of Cazenovia, and H. W. Curtiss.

PROSPERITY OF AMHERST.

Amherst, Mass., Sept. 9 (Special).-Amherst Col-The entering class is the lege opens neat Thursday. The entering class is the largest over registered up to this time. The two new prizes, one of \$500 and the other of \$500, for the best-prepared members of the incoming class, are to be competed for a fortnight after the college opens. The \$55,000 paid from the Fayerweather estate has been invested. The recently published rumer that Prevident Gates was to resign is entirely without foundation.

A REPORT ABOUT ELLERSLIE DENIED.

The report that Dr. W. Seward Webb had purchased Ellerslie, the country home of ex-Governor chased Ellerslie, the country home of ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, on the Hudson, was denied at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co. yesterday, Ex-Governor Morton is now on his way home From Europe, and Ellerslie is being placed in order for his home-coming. Dr Webb is in the West with a hunting party. Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that Dr. Webb had no idea of purchasing a piace in New-York State, as he had a handsome country home in Vermont, was a member of the Legislature, and would retain his residence there.

MR. GARY RETURNS TO THE CAPITAL Postmaster-General Gary returned to Washington early yesterday morning, having completed his tou early yesterday morning, having completed his tour of inspection of the New-York Postoffice. Before he left the city Mr. Gary expressed himself as pleased with the condition of the local office, and repeated his promise that speedy measures would be take: to relieve the congestion at the General Postoffice building. This means that the proposed mail sheds will be built on the south side of Mailst, and the northern waik of the same thoroughfare widened.

NOT ENGAGED TO MISS MARIE ENGLE A morning paper published yesterday a report that Jefferson M. Levy was engaged to be married to Miss Marie Engle, the opera singer. Mr. Levy, in speaking to a Tribune reporter yesterday, said: "The report is absolutely false and without foundation."